NEWSOF THE WEEK

MICHIGAN.

A Jew peddler kissed a Battle Creek woman "against her will," and a Battle Creek court fined him \$10.

First National Bank was broken into by six masked men, who proceeded to gag and bind two young men who were alseping in the building, and then began operations on the vault. They soon succeeded in getting a charge of powder in the safe, and touched it off. The explosion opened the outer door of the vault and shattered the bank furniture, glass, walls, stc. The sound was heard by persons iving near, and they hastened to investigate, and fortunately arrived in time to righten the robbers away, and they left behind them all the money and a very ine assortment of burglars' tools, some owder, etc.

A new bridge is being built over Grand tiver at Grand Rapids by the Detroit and fillwankee Railroad Company. The iron tork will be done by the Detroit Bridge Vorks, and will consist of seven spans, with trusses weighing twenty tons each.

The location of the Potter's Field at Battle Creek has been changed. A num-ber of graves in the old field have been found empty, and some one has been making a business of body-snatching.

Mrs. Kate McGowan, of Chicago, the well known temperance lecturer, fell down a stairs at East Saginaw, fracturing her skull. She died in a few hours after the accident.

A large breadth of wheat has been sown throughout the State this fall, a large pro-portion of which is of the Clawson va-The Detroit Post and Tribune have been consolidated. The new company also announce the publication of a dally evening two cent paper—"The Evening relegraph," first issue Monday, 15th inst.

A night express now runs over the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad from Port Huron westward.

During the month of September 186,380 barrels of salt were made and inspected in the Saginaw Valley and on "the shore."

ring the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 ands were sold by the State as fol-

ACC-2. 225,465 88 .1,814.75 5,504 25 .40,00 980 00 .448 86 .80,00 829 00 .50,027.85 4,772 04 .50,027.80 5,916 97 31,103,46 45,150 91

Patented under the homestead act, 5,855.49 acres of swamp land; licenses issued to settlers, 26,445.19 acres. The sales have decreased from \$257,786 51 in 1874 to \$75.088 to 1877. \$78,968 05 in 1877.

A fire at Holland, Wednesday, did damage to the amount of \$15,000.

The gales of the past week have been lisastrous to the sailing vessels on the akes. A large number are reported ounty are rich in mari and fossil re-nains, and are of incalculable value as

The 24th annual session of the Michigan grand lodge of Good Templars will meet in Kalamazoo October 16, at 2 p. m.

The Michigan Central railroad reports a tremendous business, they being 1,200 cars behind orders. Fifty-six trains pass daily over the main line of the road.—

The balance of cash in the State treasury Sept 29, was \$609,771.23; receipts during the week ending Oct 6 were \$64,314.99; payments during same time were \$42,-308.83; balance in treasury Oct. 6, 1877, \$631,687.39; increase for the week \$21,-916.16.

The Board of Regents of the University have authorized counsel, I. P. Christiancy and Wm. L. Webber, to settle all matters in the Rose-Douglas suits not already de-termined by Judge Huntington's deci-

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Fort Davis, Texas, oct. 6, says: "A Mexican mob, 400 strong, took possession of the towns of Ysleta and Santlizarco, in Texas county. The officials are prisoners in the hands of an infuriated rabble. Mexicans in large numbers have captured and hold in custody all the officers in Elpaso county. The lives of all white men are threatened. There are no troops on the frontier, and a horrible massacre is imminent. Judge Charles H. Howard is a prisoner, and bound with ropes."

Gen. Miles whipped the Nez Perces, Sept. 30, eight miles above the mouth of Snake Creek, in the Yellowstone region. He surprised their camp, took 600 horses and mules, killed 17 Indians—including Looking Glass, Joseph's brother, and three others—and wounded 40. Our loss was 23 killed and 40 wounded. Gen. Miles says: "Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterday that he would surrender but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from their Indian friends. They say that the Sloux are coming to them, and they are closely invested in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out, and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I ever met. I think there is communication between this camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction."

CAMP ON EAGLE CREEK,
MONTANA, October 5, 1877.

Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakotah:
DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, surrendered at two o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Hendon on the 7th fust. Cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them and return with the remainder of the company to the Yellowstone? I hear here is trouble between the Stoux and be Canadian authorities.

The Republican majority in Iowa is about thirty thousand. The Greenback party developed unexpected strength.

Gen. Custer's remains were buried at West Point, with appropriate honors, on the 10th. Several military companies and about 2,000 persons were present.

Ex-Goy. Hendricks, of Indians, has arrived home from Europe.

Wm. C. Gilman, the forger of insurance scrip, indicted by the grand jury surrendered himself and appeared before Recorder Hackett, of N, Y., when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the State prison.

An attempt on the part of the Lackswans Iron and Coal Company to work the Brook colliery has exasperated the miners to a fearful pitch. About twenty men worked in the mine, and were escorted to and from their homes by a strong military guard. On quitting work they were assailed by the shouts of the mob who assembled in force near the coal breaker, but were kept back by the soldiers. The colliery is strongly guarded day and night.

The miners of the Lebigh Valley Rail-

wages.

A*peculiar case of murder and suicide occurred at New York, at a boardinghouse, No. 32 North Wells street. It seems that Joseph W. Giadden, of Oskalossa, Iowa, one of the boarders, was visited in his room by Mrs. Maud Bell, the wife of Robert D. Bell, a brakeman on the Iowa Central Railroad. Gladden is also married. What passed between them is not known, but the screams of the woman brought the occupants of the house to the door of Gladden's room just in time to see both persons fall to the floor, their throats fatally cut with a razor in Gladden's hand. In dying he clasped his arms about her with a vice-like grip. No cause is assigned.

The Comptroller of the currency esti-mates that \$2,000,000 additional of Na-tional Bank circulation will be issued the present month.

There will be no material variation in the railroad time table this winter—so the recent Convention at New York resolved. The main lines will abide with trifling variations to the present schedules. The lateral lines will be allowed to make changes, but are requested to have them take effect November 11th.

The Congregational Association of

The Congregational Association of California, in session during the week at Sacramento, passed strong resolutions against Chinese immigration and demanding the modification of the Burlingame treaty to that end.

Eight steamships left New York on Saturday for Europe, all well laden. Three steamships from Boston take out 133,000 bushels of wheat. At Scranton the miners are rapidly re-numing work and additional collectes will start next week.

will start next week.

Niles G. Parker, late treasurer of South Carolina, who was arrested in Jersey City Friday on a charge of embezzlement, has been taken to South Carolina in custody. During Chamberlain's administration he was indicted, arre ted and sent to jail. He escaped, however, and made his way North in the character of a tramp. In Jersey City he became a religious and temporance leader. When Hampton was elected Governor, Parker sent an agent to South Carolina to recover his large estate, and succeeded in realizing a hand-some sum.

FOREIGN NEWS.

these reinforcements to retain their present positions.

The insurrection which broke out on the 12th of September in the central districts of Daghestan, and gradually extended through the whole of Central and Southern Daghestan, does not appear to be quelled, as it was thought to be after the defeat of the main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000, by the Russians. An official dispatch from Karajai says a band of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the 30th of September and the 3d of October, with a loss of 850 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. Other bands are still being pursued.

The Russians estimated Mukhtar Pasha's loss on the 2d and 3d of October at 6,000.

The Russian police has discovered a fresh Nihilist plot and numerous arrests have been made in Moscow and Kiev.

Paris, October 9.—The great Republican meeting passed off without disturbance. In his speech Gambetta said the existence of universal suffrage was at stake, and pointed out the danger which that institution would incur if, after having at last the election pronounced in favor of the Republic, it should now give itself the lie in consequence of governmental pressure. In that case the public peace would be compromised, for universal suffrage was possibly its only defense. Its fall would involve the decadence and death of the country. Gambetts eulogized Grevy as the man best fitted for continuing the work of concord, conciliation and respect for law. He disclaimed any desire for power for himself, and concluded with a violent attack on the clericals, who, he said, excited the fears of Europe by the presence of an anti-Republican coalition.

Gambetts in his speech referred to the Republican prospects and said: "After sifting the information which reaches me from all quarters, I assure you the 863 will return to Versailles reinforced to 400."

A correspondent says that in consequence of the restrictions placed by the

of the paper currency, when deprecision in universal bankrupicy.

An explosion took place Thursday in a colliery at Pemberton, Lancashire, Forty persons perished by the explosion, and only two bodies were recovered.

The Turkish war once confirms the report of the junction of Chefket Pasha with Oaman Pasha and the entry of reinforcements and supplies into Plevna.

The sentence of death passed on the Geshoffs has been commuted to one of extles.

perished.

The Turkish reports from Shipka represent that military operations are entirely suspended by the weather.

The Times' summary of the strength of the Russian army of the Danube is that only 200,000 men crossed the Danube is that only 200,000 men crossed the Danube is that only 200,000 will reach the front fit for battle, so that as reinforced the army will again amount to 200,600. This includes the Roumanians, but not the Dobrubscha column of 30,000. The writer estimates Osman Pasha's army, as reinforced, at 100,000, and Suleiman Pasha's army at about the same, so the combatants have equal forces.

In Paris the interest in the election

about the same, so the combatants have equal forces.

In Paris the interest in the election created intense excitement. Bedell, an American, was expelled for canvassing for the Radicals. This was commented upon in such terms by several newspapers that they immediately received warning and admonitory notices from the government. The sale of some of the London papers was stopped.

The European Grain Market.

The Mark Lane Express says three weeks of fine weather has greatly changed the position, if not the prospects, of the corn trade generally, rendering threshing possible and improving the condition. There is a much larger supply of English wheat than seemed likely, the returns of the last week or two showing something like the usual quantity sold. This has tended for the present to lessen the demand for foreign wheat. As arrivals have been good, and shipments from Atlantic ports very large, trade has been overdone for the moment and prices have given way. With arrivals of from 40,000 to 50,000 quarters of American wheat per week at Liverpool, and the disappointing demand, holders have made concessions each market day, and prices are from 3 to 4s per quarter lower than three weeks ago. Whether this state of things can continue remains to be seen. The immense shipments and also early period would seem to countenance the highest estimates as to the exporting power of the Atlantic States, but with such prices as are now ruling in America, so far above, not only the resale here, but the value in any of our The Mark Lane Express says three

tenance the highest estimates as to the exporting power of the Atlantic States. but with such prices as are now ruling in America, so far above, not only the resale here, but the value in any of our markets, it seems quite incredible that the shipments could continue on anything like the same scale as during the past month. It seems inevitable that they must fall off very much, especially as forward contracts are not made to anything like the same extent for October and November shipments as for September. Indeed for the last six weeks very few offers have come from the other side. All this certainly suggest the idea that the shipments may now for some time be on a much more moderate scale. Any sign of this would tell immediately on the trade, for the quality of both winter and spring wheats is unusually fine, and the flush of English supplies is nearly over, while the condition will soon become very bad. A very large demand may, therefore, be expected for American wheat, for as the Russian supplies will soon be cut off for the winter, there is nothing else for the consumption of the country to go upon. Another influence to affect the trade favorably may come from France. The trade there has not gone as was expected. An active demand on the part of French bayers would have seemed to be fully justified; but this may be changed. Like ourselves, they have had fine weather, and improved condition, and in consequence home supplies. It is difficult-for us to imagine to what extent the trade is paralyzed and restricted throughout France, especially in Paris, by the danger and anxiety of the political situation. Should this crisis be happily passed, there would immediately be a revival of trade, and not least in the corn trade. We should then probably see the present dullness give place to activity, the French buyers proceeding at once to supply the necessities which all admit exist this year, but which hitherto seem to have been regarded with indifference. The stock of oats in London is very heavy, about 440,000 quart

roads in this State for the year were \$40,383,219 88; a decrease from the results of the previous year of \$702,000 66. The proportion of the above total credited to this State is \$17,704,669 92. The earnings from passengers were \$11,263,942 94, a decrease from the year previous of \$328,951 12; from freight, \$26,945,752 20, a decrease of \$407,975 13; from mails, \$1,074,785 43, an increase of \$129,364 82; from express, \$759,724-92, a decrease of \$24,631 01; from other sources, \$339,014 101s themes of \$71,868 22. The earnings per mile of road were \$7,094 39, a decrease of \$135 17 per mile. The gross earnings of our roads have rapidly decreased from \$48,158,-363 68 in 1873 to \$45,899,289 74 in 1874, \$41,085,220 54 in 1875, and \$40,383,219 88 in 1876, a falling off in four years of \$7,775,143 80.

In 1873 seven roads failed to make their earnings equal the expense of operation; in 1874, four roads, in 1875 six roads, and for 1876 five roads are reported as under similar embarrassment, as shown in the following table:

T. S. L. Chicago & Canada Southern.
do & Lake Huron...
do & Lake Huron...
do Sajinaw & Qanada...
Detroit and Bay City
Michigan, Midland & Canada
Toledo, Canada Southern & I
Trayerse City...

The following companies, eight in number, report a part of their interest paid; the amount unpaid being as given below, and amounting to a total of \$2,277,025 35, an increased default of \$96,215 20 over the previous year:

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore...
Detroit & Milwaukee...
do Hilladale & Southwestern
de Lansing & Lake Michigan
Flint & Pere Marquette...
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw...
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonago
Michigan Lake chore...

The operating expenses, interest and rental of the 25 following named roads exceed their income by the several amounts named, which together make

a total deficit for t 558 08, an amount than for the previ	he year of \$3,734. less by \$54,968 6 ous year:
Roads,	Excess of Operation Expenses, Interest and yen'al ore Income.
do Detro's &	ke Shore
Trunk Junction	nda
do & Milwaukre do Landing & Lake Flint & Pere Marquette Ft. Wayne, Jackson & 8	Michigan 248,723 2
Giencoe, Pinconning & Grand Rapids & Indian Heela & Torch Lake	Lake Shore 3,615 7
Kalamazoo, Ailegan & & Kalamazoo & White Pig Mansfield, Coldwater & Marquette, Houghton &	eon
Jackson, Lansing & Sag Kalamazoo & South Ha	77,230 77,200 77
Michigan Air Line R'y do Lake Shore do Midiand & Ca Toledo, Canada Souther	nada 68,085 2
Taverse City	12,305 4

Four companies report dividends paid during the year, as follows:

The running expenses have been decreased 10 per cent. as compared with last year.

10,538,718 passengers were carried during the year, at 2.38 cents per mile.

Thirty-six railroads give employment to 24,745 persons, of whom 13,156 were employed in Michigan. This is a decrease of 6,614, and of 1,535 in this State.

were employed in Michigan. This is a decrease of 6,614, and of 1,535 in this State.

The average rate received per ton per mile, for the year's business, was but 1.15 cents; or, excluding the mileage and freight earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, which has but 170 miles of road in this State, out of the 1,500 miles which it operates, the average rate received was but 9.82 mills per ton per mile; which is a reduction from the rate for 1875, of 2.-18 mills per ton per mile. But this further reduction is more notable when it is remembered that the average rate for 1874 was 1.37 cents, and for 1875, 1.2 cents per ton per mile.

The record of accidents for the year shows a total of 220, of which 94 resulted in death, and 127 in injury. Of those killed 10 were passengers, 34 employes, and 50 others; and of the injured 15 were passengers, 82 employes, and 80 others.

"Let her, go, Milt," shouted Deacon Latham.

Milt looked pale, but determined. He had evidently never driven a trotter so fast before: but he was in for it, and he let her go.

"George, you take the last quarter while I take the half," shouted Mr. Hinckley to Mr. Haight.

"All right," replied Mr. Haight.

"The mare glided around the nalf-mile track with the speed of a Coney Island Railroad dummy eager for a smash up. As she passed under the string, Hinckley shouted: "Half-mile in I.10;" and Halght: "She made the quarter around the turn in 33 seconds. The other timers corrobrated them.

"That mare can beat all the trotters in the world," said a Long Island horseman who was present.

the world," said a Long Island horseman who was present.

To the writer he said: "She is a California mare without a record. She is a 7-year-old bay, with tremendous muscle in her shoulders and quarters, large lungs, and points that I think will make her the wonder of the trotting world. John Splan saw her in California, and started East with her to beat Rarus and other flyers; but she was taken sick in Omaha, and Hoag's brother, who is interested in her, brought her to Seneca Falls. She is now almost recovered, and is called Lady Hoag.

Hoag.
In the Seneca Falls Reveille of last week the following item appeared:
"In the trots for October on the Seneca Falls track Lady Hoag will show her speed. She is unquestionably the fastest trotter in the world."

Desirable Houses in Michigan.

We are advised by those who have the knowledge, that the opportunity now afforded for colonies or individuals to obtain homes in this State at merely nominal prices is unsurpassed in any other State. There are good hard-timbered lands still in the hands of the Government, and open to settlement, either under the homestead law or by purchase at \$1 25 per acre. There are excellent grades of farm lands in the hands of easily-found agents of corporation and individual owners. As settlers are now going into our northsettlers are now going into our north-ern counties by hundreds from Canada and from the older States, all the indi-cations are that the next few years cations are that the next few years will witness a larger immigration into Michigan than has been seen for some time past. We have no hesitation in giving the invitation to all who desire pleasant homes in a bracing and healthful climate to come to Michigan. Among the many inducements to settlement in this State note these:

First—The locality, so convenient in every respect in regard to the markets.

Second—The healthfulness of the climate and the productiveness of the soil.

Third—The value of the timber aside from the pine. There is great value in much of the hard timber in localities where it is convenient for transportation, and the fact is established that the most permanent and desirable homes are to be found where the timber covers the soil. The first work of clearing and preparing the ground in a timbered country is greater, but in the end history of the country shows that timbered lands, take them all in all, make the best homes.

Fourth—The rapidty with which the pine timber is being cut in Michigan of necessity carries business and enterprise into the very heart of the wilderness, and there is scarcely a settlement in any portion of the new region which is not directly benefited by the lumbering operations. Four hundred thousand acres, are now out over every year within the narrow limits of this State, and operations of such magnitude must ine vitably carry with them business life and activity, and overly new settlement has its proportion of the benefit of this great industry.—Detroit Tribune.

Mark Twain's Tramp of the Sea

Mark Twain's Tramp of the Sea.

A despatch from Darien states that the schooner Jonas Smith, about which there has been so much said, was picked up at sea by the steamer Dictator, from Jacksonville for this port, and towed into Doboy. We have received the following particulars of the pick up. On Sunday morning while off Sapeio shoales, eight miles to the northward of Doboy light, a schooner was discovered on the sheals, apparently in distress. At first sight welearn that Captain Vogel of the Dictator thought she might be a pirate, so he prepared, in case fire was opened on him, to rush at her and sink her a la Merrimac. A closer inspection proved her to be the schooner Jonas Smith of Port Jefferson, with distress signals flying.

The Dictator went up to her in a terrible condition. She had four feet of water in her hold, with salls all gone, and with anchors lost. Captain Vogel told the captain he would take charge of her, and, having done so, started with her to Doboy. She broke adrift once, and had to be taken in tow the second time. At 11:50 a. M., however, she was brought asfely into Doboy harbor, where she anchored. The crew consisted of nine men all told—three whites and the balance negroes. She was, when pleked up, out of provisions, and had no oil aboard for signal fights.

Packing Apples.

except buck wheat will do, as all others are apt to gather dampness and mould.

These directions will answer in the main for all kinds of hard fruit. In packing any fruit the first thing to be done is to see that the box or barrel is packed so tightly that as movement of the fruit can possibly take place. This is the foundation of good packing and successful shipping. The next thing to consider is the material to use for packing. For apples, as stated above, buckwheat chaff is used. The material varies according to the nature of the fruit to be packed, but whatever is used should be soft, elastic, and of an absorbent nature.

To Make Vinegar.

The best vinegar is made of cider, the poorest apple making as good vinegar as the best. The best casks to use are iron bound whisky casks, which can be bought of liquor dealers, second-hand at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each holding \$40\$ gallons. Any farmer who has apples only fit 10 grind, 'can realize mormoney from them made into vinegar than cider, unless they make an excellent quality of cider. Fill the casks, and put them in the cellar, leaving the bungs out till spring, when they should be rolled out and placed under a shed exposed to the sun, but the casks should be shaded. Leave them thus till cold weather approas hes, when they should go into the cellar again, and the vinegar will be very good at this time; but if the casks are rolled out under the the shed a second season, the vinegar will be extra fine. If the casks are well painted they may be set on scantlings through the summer in the open air, exposed to the full force of the sun, which will produce vinegar sooner than when under a slied, as it is heat and air that produce the acidity. Small pieces of wire cloth should be placed over the bungs of the casks to keep the flies out, and the casks should not be quite full when in or out of the cellar. If you have a cask or two of vinegar to make, and have a barrel that has had vinegar in it, the "mother," that this cask contains will be of great advantage in making the vinegar, dividing it, and putting half into each cask. I use iron-bound casks, well painted, as those with wooden hoops are often those with wooden hoops are often troublesome, the hoops breaking and causing the casks to leak.

On arable land, when any species of plant disappears its place is supplied by one of less value as an article of food, and thus the richest pasture comes in time to produce only the coarsest and most worthless species of grass.

Care of Fattening Hogs.

Now is the time to give the fattening hogs all they will eat. Don't wait till the cold weather and autumn storms come, for they will gain but little then! See that they get plenty of pure water and warm, dry sleeping quarters. Keep them sheltered from storms and cold, if you would get a profit on the food you give them. Supply them with salt, ashes and charcoal and you will have but little to fear from the hog cholera.

Warmth, to a certain extent, is equivalent to food, and hence the great benefit derived from sheltering cattle during winter.

Get, that you may give. Is there any such proverb as this? There ought to be. Surely it will be one of the proverbs of the Millenium 1. Get that you may give." It is simply the condensation of what Paul was inspired to say to the Ephesians, when he directed the convert to "labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

DETROIT MARKETS.

good pie crust." Of course I always tell them my way, and don't charge them a cont either, because I dislike the see one stingy about such little fings. I suppose if I should get a lot of "real expensive chromos," I might sell the recipes for five cents apiece by throwing in a chromo. Ladies, please have patience with me, I shall get to the pie crust pretty soon. I sincerely hope your fire he and gone out, and your even get cold—mine usually does

your oven got cold—mine usually does
when I sit down to read recipes.

The watch the chieff and you cannot fail of having excellent pie brust.
First at pat they wasted a fair and solling pie as the military wasted as colding pie as the military wasted as you wind about it, and got of the four it shows know just hew many pies I want to make and got instable as you wind about it, and got of the four it shows know just hew many pies I want to make them, a little more of sittle less according to the number of pies I want to make them, a little more of sittle less according to the number of pies I want to make Then I carry my pan to the moulding board and go for my lard? And or more than and it carry the lard to the mixing pan which is on the moulding board, and that is on, the mixing table, and the table is conveniently near an open window.

Of course I raise my eyes and glaffee out into the back yard which the window overlooks, and see a tow headed trichin pounding up bricks to stone my pet cat with, for perhaps the one hundredth time that day. I am a firm believer in woman's rights. I believe I have a perfect right to annihilate said urchin, and with thoughs of desperate deeds I start for him. Pretty soon I go back in the house a sadder and a wiser woman. I did not make much headway annihilating that time. I—well—I really don't know whether the child was larger than he looked, or whether I was affair—only that precious cat saw us, and he can be trusted, so I felt safe to wend my way back to pie crust, and I take a pinch of salt, according to the amount of flour and lard. I am very careful about the salt—a triffe the much makes the crust soggy, and too little makes, it tasteless—putting it in the pan, I go to mixing the lard into the flour, and work until no particle of the lard can be found. Then I go and get a pitcher of water, and get back with it, but I don't put it fit just yet. No, I hear a queer sound and go to the declirium of suppressed haughter, and two chickene fastened together with about six feet of t

rending than my own have be little fun without making such a fuss about it." Once again I go to my work, and these words keep repeating themselves in my mind:

selves in my mind:

Over and over again.

No matter which way I turn.

I always find in the book of life
Some leases I have to learn.

And I put some water in the mixing
past, just according to the amount of
flour, lard and salt, mix as little as
possible and roll, and this is my recipe
for pie crust, as good as it is simple.

Your country cousin,
CLARA F.

PIE CRUST.—Bome one has said,
"Give an american a pie and anews-

PIE CRUST. Bome one has said, "Give an American spie and a newspaper, and he is happy." Parhaps it was intended as a sarcasm; if so the shot will fail to produce other effect, than to excite the risibilities, or call forth a complacent chuckle from the average American, for on no other subjects is he so invulnerable as these. The pie is his by "right of dower," and the newspaper by virtue of ah sufightened age, In vain have the horrors of dyspepsia been cited, and his sympathies appealed to in behalf of the slave of the rolling pin, his clamors for pie are irresistible; and in answer to the demand for a light pie crust, and one that will silence our hygienic critics, we give the following list, and bespeak for that of our Country Cousin a fair, and impartial trial.

PIE CRUST WITHOUT LARD.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars are worse than wasted, in the use of lard made into pie-crust, annually. To be size, a white flaky crust looks nice and tastes better, but it lays the foundation for dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout and palsy. For years I have been experimenting to find out how to make a palatable pie-crust without lard, and this is the way. Take good rich buttermilk, soda and a little sait, and mix just as soft as can be mixed and hold together, have plenty of flour fon the molding-hoard, and rolling-pin; roll very line, then make and bake as other pics, or rather in shower oven, and when the pie is taken from the oven do not cover up.—[Country Gen-lieman.

PIE CRUST.—One coffee-cup of lard, two coffee cups of flour, one-half coffee.

even do not cover up... [Country Gen-tieman.

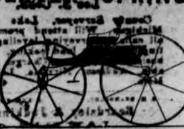
Pie Cruysa.—One coffee cup of lard, two coffee cups of flour, one half coffee-cup of very cold water, a pinch of salt.

Use a knife to cut the lard through the flour until fine, then add the water and mix with the knife until all is a lump, and no flour remain in the bowl. Roll in a large cheet and dust with flour; fold up, turning in the ends, and re-peat the process twice. At, the last rolling cut the paste into strips the width of the hand, and key one on to of the other, cutting from this plece-

Rapida Haring 3 192 S

A Sure Cure for Piles

ust. DEVY COLONIAL PARTE POLICE IN IN CO.



Dexter Spring Co.

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